#### THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 18.7.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

One Dollar per Year, Invariably in Advance.

fix months, 75 cents. Ne subscription for less period received.

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be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corvections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE.-Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Penmatters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper it is, the hostility of the President will only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances quarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WARHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 22, 1886.

# FORTHCOMING.

" SIMPLE DAN"-A short story of the war. By Mrs. C. Brown, Londonderry, O.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG. -A thrilling narrative of observation and adventures. By William McCarter, of Meagher's Irish Brigade.

AN ARTILLERYMAN AT GETTYSBURG -A story well told by a member of an Ohio

A WAR REMINISCENCE.-A spirited sketch of early campaigning in Missouri under Gen. Lyon. By Capt. Joseph Cracklin, 2d

THE LOUISIANA CAMPAIGN .- A series of three orticles on Banks's Campaign and the Battle of Pleasant Hill. By " Carleton." The opening of the Atlanta Campaign will follow, by the same Author.

### RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. GRANT.

By His Son---Col. F. D. Grant.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers the early appearance of a series of articles from the pen of Col. Fred Grant, who writes his recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign. He accompanied his father on that memorable campaign through all its weary marches, desperate battles and the long siege which culminated July 4, 1863.

It is wonderfully interesting, full of the adventures of a boy who was thrown into the midst of wonderful scenes filled with untold dangers and nevel horrors to the mind of a youth just from the quiet circle of the home fireside.

Col. Grant tells many things interesting and significant for mature readers, while to the boys his narrative will prove thrilling beyond description here. While the story is a plain history of what he saw and heard at his father's beadquarters and on the battlefield and bivonac, it reads like a romance, more entertaining than anything from the pen of Peter Parley or Capt. Wayne Reade.

### GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

The second volume of the Personal Memoirs of Gen. U. S. Grant, published by Webster & Co., is at length issued and ready for delivery. Many of our readers have been supplied with copies of volume one by THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE, and we are prepared to furnish them volume two upon the same terms. Volume two is a trifle larger than the first, and is bound in the same style. The press work and binding, however, of the second volume is rather better, owing to less haste in execution than in the first. The price of each in cloth is \$3.50, or \$7 for the two. We send either volume upon these terms postpaid to anyone desiring the

## CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$2 in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

### PAGOTS PROM THE CAMPFIRE.

This most exciting book of adventure is now a club of five new yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. No soldier who reads this book can fail to be deeply interested, as the most thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes are told in a way to bring back vividly to the mind the days of 61-5.

#### WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA.

We have secured a new supply of this mos excellent work, which is in itself a small li-It contains a wealth of information which cannot be thoroughly realized until the book is inspected. It will be sent to any person sending us a club of six new subscribers and will be sent in conjunction with THE EATIONAL TELBUNE for one year for \$1.60.

### THE G.A.R. WATCH.

Send 10 pre-paid yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure one of these roliable and handsome, stem-winding, nickel watches, which are manufactured expressly for us by the celebrated Waterbury Watch Company of Connecticut. The price of the watch and a year's subscription to the paper is \$3.50. Send for samples to aid you in canvassing for

### THE RED ACORN.

This most interesting and ably-written week, by John McElroy, is now having a very large sale, and the new edition will soon be exhausted. Send \$1 to THE NATIONAL TEIB-THE and secure 2 copy.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

We are forced to the confession that as we go to press the prospect for legislation at this session to carry out the recommendations of the National Pension Committee of the G.A.R. is not at all favorable. This is largely due to the attitude of the President, and to the conviction that he will veto any pension bill that may presented to him, always excepting the Mexican Pension Bill. It was this feeling that induced the Senate to pass the Mexican Pension Bill without the amendments that were formerly insisted upon, and which in-ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will cluded the recommendations of the National Pension Committee. The latter has done a splendid work before both Houses, and if it had been possible to get any general bil, through it would have secured the passage of sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household | the greater part of its recommendations. As the denial of relief to disabled veterans for at least another year. The broken-down soldiers who are now eating the bread of penury and sorrow in the poorhouses, will have to exist on alms many weary months more until some influence can be brought to bear to soften the heart

#### BLACK AS COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

sentatives.

of this political Pharaoh, and of the soldier-

hating Members of the House of Repre-

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has but one final test for every public man. We concede at the outset that every man who asspires to serve the people must have ability, integrity and patriotism; but such a concession is unnecessary, since that is a point upon | take just pride. these qualities as a groundwork of character, the further test to which we claim he must be subject is his friendship for the veterans, and his earnestness in making that friendship bear real fruit. So long have the soldiers been fed "windy suspirations of forced breath" that the grateful, meaty flavor of actual performance is now required to give earnest to the profuse protestations of the candidate for the favor of the public and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which is the organ and representative of so large a portion

To any one who reads the paper this preface is hardly necessary. Whoever has watched the course of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE needs not to be told that party lines count for nothing with us, but service for the soldier everything. The man who is a faithful friend of the soldier is praised and supported, no matter what are his partisan affiliations; the enemy of the soldier is opposed and denounced, regardless of his political sympathies or previous history. Be the official Republican or Democrat, Green-Catholic, Jew or Gentile, bond or free, if he is the friend of the veteran THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE is his friend, supporter and culo gist. On the other hand, though he speak with the tongue of men and of angels, though he prophesy and know all wisdom and all strange things, though he give his goods to the poor and his body to the burned, yet if he love not the soldier and be willing to help him he is as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

All our readers will testify that we have not hesitated to attack the highest in the land when they were unjust or unfriendly to those who saved the Nation. Nor have we hesitated to praise, when they brought forth fruits meet for repentance, those whom

in other days we had most reason to bate. We make this premise preparatory to giving Gen. Black the praise that is rightfully deserved for the splendid work he has done for the soldiers of the country in the 15 months that he has discharged the functions of Commissioner of Pensions. When he entered the office he modestly told the G.A.R. National Pension Committee and other prominent friends of the soldiers that he wanted them to wait a year and let his work speak for him. He could well afford to do so. From the moment that he entered upon the old, bide-bound technicalism that had so long ruled there, and that impulse has gone on gathering strength and impetus up to this moment. The steady increase, from week to week and from month to month, of the business transacted has not been irregular and fitful, which offered for the small sum of 50 cents, or free for | would indicate that it has been effected by adventitious or outside influences, but has been a regular, steady growth, such as could only come from a systematic perfecting of the details of the machinery, and an intelligent supervision of the whole system, with a strengthening and improvement wherever strengthening and improvement were needed. Long-standing obstacles have been patiently investigated and carefully removed, abuses handed down from one Commissioner to another have been done away with, simple friction any where, without the pensioner havmethods have been substituted for cumbersome ones, technicalism has been made to give way to common sense and business expedition, and so well and thoroughly has this been done that with a clerical force numbering 100 less than that of his predecessor, he is able to show an astonishing ex-

pansion in the volume of work performed.

Comparison of the number of certificates

issued for the fiscal year ended June 30,

1886, with that of the three previous fiscal

years shows this most conclusively:

June 30, 1883-'84-'85-'86, Micellaneous certificates

	1883.	1884.	1885.	188
Original			35,771 25,348	
Reissue			4,392 1,838	
DuplicateAccrued	842 1,515	1,291 2,052	941 2,096	2,5
Total	52,979	56,729	70,386	79,6

That is, 9,268 more original and increase certificates were issued last year than in 1885; 12,825 more than in 1884; and 16,675 more than in 1883. And to these must be added 93,000 widows' certificates hereafter pointed out, a total in one year of over 172,000 certificates!

To put it in another shape:

The working efficiency of the office is shown to be about 14 per cent. greater than it was last year, about 19 per cent. greater than it was in 1884, and nearly 30 per cent. greater than in 1883.

Gen. Black entered upon the duties of his office March 17, 1885, and during the period from that date to June 30, 1886, the end of the fiscal year, 45 per cent. of the pensions which were allowed during the entire fiscal year were allowed under Gen. Black's ad-

Formerly, if at any time after the pension was granted, the pensioner came into possession of property, or was able to take care of himself without the pension, it ceased and he could not be thereafter pensioned, even though he should be in a condition of absolute want.

Another very liberal ruling of Gen. Black was to the effect that dependent mothers and fathers were entitled to their pension whenever it again became necessary as a means of comfortable support, or deducting only for the period when they were able to maintain themselves without it. Thus the pension could cease, and in after years could be resumed, providing, of course, they were otherwise entitled.

This is a showing in which any official can

which every one agrees. Starting, then, with As this enlarged efficiency meant granting long-denied justice and relief to more than 79,000 deserving soldiers, their widows and orphans, ministering to their sore need, and lifting them in most cases from abject penury to some degree of comfort; as it meant a great hastening of that relief which, to be of any value, must be given quickly; as it meant a breaking down of that cruel policy of delay which, to the helpless veteran's heart, is sharper than a serpent's tooth, it is something over which the whole body of the veteran soldiery of the country should rejoice and give thanks that at last there is found a Commissioner of Pensions who has the will and the power to redeem the oftbroken promise of the Nation to care in his

hour of need for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans. Nor is it alone in the number of pensions granted that Gen. Black has done well. Greater liberality is shown by the increased average amount allowed. In the year before he came into office the average value of each pension was \$106.75. The first year after he came in this was raised to \$110.36, and for backer or Labor Reformer, Protestant or the year just closed will show a still more notable increase.

Gen. Black's rulings have ever tended toward a relaxation of iron-bound technicalism in favor of just liberality. Conspicuous among these are his rulings in regard to disabilities in rebel prisons. No records exist of most of the rebel prisons, and consequently there is not a shred of documentary evidence extant to show that nine-tenths of the men who suffered imprisonment ever received medical examination and treatment such as is necessary to make up the record. Another ruling no less creditable to the Commissioner and just to those affected by it, is that where a pensioner husband dies from the disability for which he was pensioned, he has decided that his widow shall not be called on to show that her husband's pension was properly issued, or to fight over again his long struggle. She is only required to prove marriage and death from the disability for which pensioned or some other disability equally due to the service. The insistence upon this caused great hardship to hundreds of deserving widows, before Gen. Black abolished it. of life. He also ruled that where the husband and wife had lived in reputable wedlock for a term of years it should not be necessary to specifically prove that they had been married at a given his duties it was evident that a stronger date by a particular clergyman. The fact that hand was on the helm than had ever grasped | they had maintained marital relations for a it before. A new impulse began straining considerable period without question by their friends and acquaintances should be regarded as sufficient proof of legal marriage This is eminently just. It would greatly inconvenience at least half of our people to absolutely prove their marriages 10 or 1: years after the same had been solemnized and this was still more the case in the past when our people were more migratory, and when less care was taken than now in pre-

serving documentary evidence. An illustration of his executive capacity was shown at the time of the passage of the bill raising the pension of widows and de pendent relatives before adverted to. This took place the 19th of March last. By the 4th of June every one of the 93,000 persons of this class had received his or her certificate at the increased rate, and this without a particle of ing to pay a cent of fees to any attorney or agent, and without there really being any necossity for one of them to even write a postal unprecedented in the history of the Bureau.

with the National Pension Committee of the given the preference to the ex-soldier. The G.A.R. in his recommendations to Congress, and has faithfully reflected the views of the Black from March 17, 1885, to date, foots up great body of his fellow-soldiers on all 179, and of this number 90, or 55 per cent. measures tending to do justice to those of all the appointments made by him, whose valor and self-sacrifice saved the are ex-soldiers. Further, of 89 of the \$1.50

raising of the ratings for deafness, amputation of the limbs and other disabilities, the allowances for which are now grossly inadequate, and admonished the people of the country how illiberally they have treated the veteran as compared with the bond-

Possibly he has made mistakes. It would be amazing if, in the exercise of such varied and wide-reaching power as he is clothed with he did not occasionally do that which deserves criticism, but we insist, and rely upon the splendid record he has made to sustain us, that he has accomplished an extraordinary amount of good, and that he deserves the enthusiastic support of the comrades

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BURDETT'S AD-MINISTRATION.

The office which Gen. S. S. Burdett will soon return at San Francisco to the comrades who bestowed it upon him at Portland a year ago has been filled by him with great personal credit and to the highest good of the Order. His administration has been an unqualified success, and he has the proud satisfaction of having carried forward with undiminished impetos the splendid development of the Order inaugurated and main-

tained by his predecessors. Everywhere there has been a steady and substantial increase in the membership and a rising tide in fraternal interest and spirit. The Order has a stronger, deeper hold on the hearts of the whole people than it ever had; it is more truly the representative of the entire mass of veterans than it ever was distrust and dislike on the part of the people have well nigh disappeared; pride and affection have taken their places; dissensions in the body of the Order have been diminished, and to-day the veterans are connected together more firmly than they ever were.

Gen. Burdett has contributed to the furtherance of this desirable consummation by a wise, tactful, conservative administration, which fostered every desirable development and yet firmly repressed every undesirable

A man of high character and prepossessing appearance, he is also one of the finest orators the country possesses, and whenever he appeared at a soldier or popular gathering he made friends for the Order, and he will retire from his high office crowned with the affection and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VETOES. Congressmen would have to be something more than ordinary flesh and blood not to be irritated at the perky impudence of the President's vetoes. To men of average selfrespect it must be insufferable. It is a tone that no President has ever before dared to assume toward Congress. Other Presidents have differed sharply with one or both Houses, but the heat of the controversy has never made them forget for a moment that the gentlemen in session at the Capitol were men of equal intelligence, integrity and patriotism to themselves and entitled to be so addessed and treated. Mr. Cleveland, on the contrary constantly talks as if he were possessed of an acumen, an honesty and a patriotism ineffably superior to those of any and all of the members of the legislative branch of the

Before a pension bill reaches him it has to pass the careful scrutiny of the nine Senators constituting the Senate Pension Committee, and of a majority of the 72 dignified Senators; of the 15 Representatives who compose the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, and of a majority of the 325

Members of the House of Representatives. There is nothing in Mr. Cleveland's career before or since he became President to warrant the extravagant assumption that he is so vastly superior to all of these gentlemen as to be able to pierce off-hand, and after a casual investigation of a few minutes a cunning mass of sophistry and falsehood, which baffled their most earnest investigation. That he should pretend to do so is at once | Round Tops from capture. insolent and ridiculous. We believe that a consciousness of this is now penetrating his rather sluggish conceptions of the amenities

OUR MAPS OF GETTYSBURG.

We take pleasure in inviting attention to the maps we publish this week showing the positions of the Third Corps during the second day's battle at Gettysburg. These we can say, with entire confidence, are much superior to any maps so far published, for they were prepared with the greatest care by a distinguished engineer officer, who was an active participant in the engagement, where he commanded a brigade. His sketches have been verified by recent and careful study of the ground in company with a number of commanding and staff officers of the Third Corps. They may be relied upon as absolutely correct, and they are an admirable complement to the magnificent address of Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, which they illustrate and the truth of which they dem-

EX-SOLDIERS IN THE PENSION OFFICE. There are more ex-soldiers now on the roll of employes of the Pension Bureau than under the previous administration. In 1884 there were 549 and now there are 582. A few ex-soldiers have been dismissed-solely for causes other than political-and other former soldiers appointed in their places. To card to the Pension Bureau. This is something | Gen. Black's credit it may be said that in making an appointment, in every in-Gen. Black has been in strict harmony stance, other things being equal, he has total number of appointments made by Gen.

Number of Certificates issued during years ending Nation's life. He has advocated the exten- 179 appointments made by Gen. Black, sion of the limitation to the arrears bill, not recorded as soldiers, a majority are pointed out its great injustice, urged the either the widows, daughters, or sons of deceased soldiers.

NATIVE WINES.

The California Viticultural Society, which, translated into the vernacular, means the gentlemen engaged in growing grapes and making wine on the Pacific slope, have been making an earnest effort to introduce their wines into Washington. To that end they have opened a depot, at which the quality of these goods, and which are known to be strictly pure, can be obtained at less prices than are now paid for inferior and adulterated European wines. They seem about to make a success of it, and it is to be hoped they will, for it is a constant repreach to our boasted industrial enterprise that, with the finest grape-growing country that the sun shines upon, we are still dependent upon Europe for nine-tenths of the wine that our people drink. This is economically outrageous. At a time when we cannot find a market for the immense quantities of wheat, corn and hogs that our people are producing we are paying the same countries that are shutting out these products of ours millions of dollars a year for wines which should be produced by the men who are now engaged in raising a surplus of grain

Nothing in our industrial history is so incomprehensible as our neglect of the grape. Ever since the beginning of time the vine has gone hand in hand with the wheat plant and the sheep as one of the main sources of a people's wealth. We have done little when we should have done everything. Vineyards ought to be plentier in the South than tobacco patches. One-thousandth of the energy that those people have devoted to politics and to stirring up rebellion would have made the grape crop of the South worth more than the cotton crop is, and everybody would have been the gainer.

The California gentlemen are doing a good missionary work in this direction. By demonstrating, as they do, that an American imported they are pioneering a most excellent cause.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EX-PRIS-ONERS OF WAR.

The National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War will hold its annual meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 18th of next month. There ought to be a good and full representation from all parts of the country, for if there is a band of men who ought to cleave closer to each other than brothers it is they who endured the indescribable misery of confinement in rebel military prisons. The following are the officers of the Association, who will cheerfully furnish any information desired concerning it:

President, J. H. Longenecker, Bedford, Pa. First Vice-President, I. F. Mack, Sandusky, O.

Second Vice-President, Henry Knipp, 131 Scott street, Baltimore, Md. Chaplain, Rev. Chas. Dickson, Hartford,

Secretary, David T. Davies, 1330 Dickinson

street, Philadelphia, Pa. Historian, Frank E. Moran, U. S. Mint Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. J. T. Walton, 390 West Ave., Buffalo. N. Y., will also be glad to give information on any subject relating to the coming meet-

GEN. SICKLES'S SPEECH.

The second part of Gen. Sickles's speech, which we print this week, is even more interesting and convincing than the first part was. The men who are trying to break the force of the masterly argument by assailing the distinguished orator are wasting their strength. It is something which will have to be met with superior facts and arguments, not abuse. No man can read the speech without feeling his heart swell with pride at the grand fighting of that superb corps which breasted the awful onslaught of the overwhelming rebel force on the afternoon of July 2, and unquestionably saved the

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS. We anticipate with pleasure the gratifying surprise that awaits those who hear Mrs.

Fuller's report, at San Francisco, of the year's work of the Woman's Relief Corps. It will be a splendid showing of work done, of increase of membership, of greater efficiency of organization, and of mounting enthusiasm. Mrs. Fuller has been a worthy successor of Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, and her report will

In concluding a most eloquent address at Waukegan, Ill., on Memorial Day, Hon. H. W. Blodgett, U. S. District Judge, said:

But in bestowing this tribute to the dead soldiers of our country, let us not forget the living ones. We have among us yet alive those who gave the best of their years to their country in the hour of its great need and peril, though spared from the battlefield. In nearly every case their lives have been shortened, their vitality exhausted by the hardships and dangers they met. Do not forget to be kind to them. Be generous to the soldier. Be charitable to his faults and weaknesses, look leniently upon his failings; for he deserves all this, And whenever you have the power and opportunity to do so, do not fail to urge upon our lawmakers their obligations, your obligations to provide liberally by pensions and Soldiers' Homes [applause] for those who have done so much for us and who need help as age and disability comes upon them. We were profuse in our promises when we needed their help. I fear we have been too backward in keeping those promises. For myself I hope and trust that the time will soon come when every man who carried a musket during the war and was honorably discharged will draw a ful

HON. J. J. LAIRD's speech on the incometax scheme, which we publish elsewhere, will repay careful reading. It is an incisive argument, and lets daylight shine through that scheme very effectually.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S POEMS. We have on hand still a number of copies of Mrs. Sherwood's exquisite lyrics, which we will sell, handsomely bound, for the small sum of

GEN, JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

Conspicuous among the soldiers in Congress Gen. Jacob M. Campbell, of Pennsylvania. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1821. After receiving a common-school education he learned the art of printing in the office of the Somerset Whig. For some years thereafter his life was a varied one. From 1841 to 1847 he was engaged in steamboating on the Lower Mississippi River and its tributaries, When the gold fever broke out he went to Calimetal. He found some, but did not strike a sions. bonanza. Returning to Pennsylvania he aided, Works at Johnstown. He continued in the employ of that company until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion.

In April, 1861, he responded to the first echoes of Sumter, and entered the army for three months as First Lieutenant of Co. G. 3d Pa. In the Fall of the same year his aptitude



Governor, and he was authorized to raise a regiment. He recruited the 54th Pa. for three years, and was chosen its Colonel. The early service of the regiment was in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, covering for several nonths a distance of 56 miles of that impor-

After the battle of Antietam, in September, 1862, Col. Campbell was placed at the head of a brigade in the Eighth Corps, with his headquarters at Mechanicsburg Gap. Later this command was sent to the Shenandoah Valley. Col. Campbell and the 54th Pa. were prominently engaged in the various campaigns of that Department. He participated in Gen. Hunter's raid to Lynchburg, his brigade bear- am here an old veteran; I guess the oldest in this ing the brunt of the hard fighting. At the battles of Newmarket and Piedmont he commanded his regiment with marked gallantry and efficiency. At Newmarket the 54th lost more than 200 men killed and wounded. At Piedmont the prisoners captured by the regiment outnumbered the men in its own ranks. Col. Campbell was reassigned to the brigade, and attached to the command of Gen. Crook. Inder Sheridan he led his men at Opequan, Cedar Creek, Berryville and Winchester. In the latter engagement Gen. Mulligan was killed, and Col. Campbell succeeded for a time to the command of his division.

After the rebels had been swept from the Valley, Campbell's Brigade was transferred to the Army of the Potomae, arriving in front of Petersburg just before the final breaking of the Confederate lines. Col. Campbell-who had some time before this been brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious serviceswas actively engaged in the pursuit of Lee's fugitive army, and was "in at the death." Two days before the surrender it was necessary for a regiment to move with great speed to hold High Bridge for an important purpose. Gen. Sheridan selected the 54th Pa. on account of its reputation for rapidly getting over the ground in times of emergency. The 54th reached the bridge in time, and held it against overwhelming odds until the object sought was fully gained. The regiment was, however, temporarily sacrificed to its gallantry, being captured almost entire. This was the last body of Union troops taken prisoners by the Confederates. Two days later the end came, and the prisoners were released

Soon after his muster out of the service Gen. Campbell was elected Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, which position he held for six years. He was elected to the 45th, 47th and 48th Congresses, and re-elected to the present Congress by 3,500 majority. His district comprises the Counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria and Somerset. His vote and influence are always cast in behalf of the soldiers.

THE State of Ohio contemplates the erection of a Soldiers and Sailors' Home, and there is a lively competition from various parts of the State for the erection of the same. Wolford Post, of Perrysburg, and those in that immediate vicinity, are strongly of the opinion that the best place for the location is upon the site of old Fort Meigs, which was the scene of one of the most honorable struggles in the war of 1812. It is there that Gen. Harrison successfully encountered the famous Proctor, who was at the head of a much superior force of British Regulars, Canadian militia, and Indians under the famous Tecumseh. It is historical ground all around there. Directly opposite Fort Meigs is where occurred the famous Dudley massacre, which cut off the flower of the youth of Kentucky. Four miles above Fort Meigs was the scene of the battle of Fallen Timbers, where Mad Anthony Wayne broke the power of the confederated Indians of the Northwest. The fort overlooks the beautiful Maumee River, and the country around it is rich and healthful.

THE Veterans of the 7th N. Y. have come to the conclusion that they will hold the fort and have formally notified Col. Clark that they will not vacate their quarters in the armory. This brings the matter to a point where somebody has to back down, and we feel inclined to put up our money that it wont be the veterans.

HON, C. A. BOUTELLE'S speech on the Presidential vetoes, and one of the very ablest delivered during the discussion, was omitted from our report last week, but appears this week in full. It is very interesting reading.

PERSONAL.

Comrade R. W. Musser is publishing a rattling. spirited paper, called the Southern Republican, at Hardinsburg, Ky., in which he stands up valiantly for the rights of the Union soldiers of the "dark and bloody ground."

A very strong feeling exists in Washington in regard to the death of Col. Middleton, whose and it is asserted was hurried by the persecutions of the present Chief Clerk of the Interior Department. At the beginning of the war Col, Middleton was doing a good business in Washington, but he immediately relinquished it and set about organizing a company of infantry for the defense of the National Capital. He did good service with this in the 3d Md., and then was transferred to the 50th N. Y. Engineers, of which regiment he was eventually promoted to

him lajured his spine so that he became a cripple for life. A small pension was given to Col. Middleton, but not being sufficient to support him in any degree of comfort, his case was made the object of special attention by the G.A.R. and a number of friends, who succeeded in getting him appointed Weigher of Coal for the Interior Department, which paid a small salary. He performed this duty, as he did all others in life, with honesty and ability, but he was made the victim of persecution, and finally Secretary Lamar was influenced to dismiss him, and the blow undoubtedly liastened his death, which occurred shortly after. The wretched physical condition of Col. Middleton was brought to Gen. Black's attention some weeks before his death, and the Commissioner at once sent a Special Examining Surgeon to investigate the case, and upon his report Gen. Black ordered his pension to be increased to the full rate for total disability, but fornia as one of the "Forty-niners," and de- Col. Middleton did not live very long to enjoy this voted himself to the search for the precious unsolicited kindness of the Commissioner of Pen-

Col. A. H. Holt, formerly of the 1st Ill. Cav. and in 1853, in building the great Cambria Iron | the 138th Ill., and for the last 16 years in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, has been appointed by the G.A.R. Beneficial Association of Indianapolis General Manager for the District of Columbia, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and the New England States. He will make his headquarters in Washington,

Two of the most muscular men in Congress are Messrs, Laird, of Nebraska, and Cobb, of Indiana, Mr. Laird is 37 years old, heavily built, with great breadth of chest, and weighs 200 pounds. His sand " took him into the army when a mere boy and kept him there till the war was over. Mr. Cobb is 58 years old, six inches taller than Laird, turning the scale at 240. He is a Democrat and Laird is a Republican. Mr. Cobb is disposed sometimes to be overbearing and to trample upon those who get in his way. He tried this with Mr. Laird. In a debate on public lands two or three weeks ago he faisely accused Laird of defrauding the Government in a land speculating scheme. Mr. Laird resented the affront in a speech of great warmth. Such strong language was used on both sides that a personal collision was feared at the time. It came one day last week. They met on the floor of the House during session, and hot words were exchanged. Laird called Cobb a lfar, and Cobb told him to go outside the Chamber and he would wipe the floor" with him. Laird said they could not get outside any too soon to suit him. They went out and started down stairs for the basement, with the avowed purpose of " having it out," Both were in a state of great excitement. Mr. Payson, of Illinois, and Mr. Strait, of Minnesota, who had heard the colloquy in the House, rushed after them, overtook them on the stairs, and prevailed opon them to return. Just before entering the House Mr. Cobb fired off a remark that ignited the powder in Mr. Laird's magazine. Lanching out his left he struck Mr. Cobb a blow with his fist, causing the blood to flow from his nose and a gash in his lip. After their heat had cooled both gentlemen expressed regret at the occurrence, and a determination to let the matter drop. The universal feeling is that although Mr. Laird was a little warm, he had great provocation in Mr. Cobb's assault upon his honor.

The headquarters of Gen. Logan and Gov. Alger

Gen. Sherman is the lion of the hour in San Francisco. He is glad to get back to that coast, he says, though he can stay but six weeks. Before some comrades the other night be exclaimed warmly: "I room. I see in your eyes the fire of patriotism as bright as when the bugle blast was heard on the field of battle." So we see that it is all right to say 'old veteran" in spite of the purista,

The Secretary of War has detailed Maj. John J. Cpham, 5th Cav., and Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., to witness, under an invitation extended by Twelfth and Thirteenth Corps of the French army, which are to take place during the month of September next. The officers named have been ordered to report in person to the United States Minister at Paris on or after the 1st of September, Mai, Upham. served through the war as Lieutenant and Captain with distinguished gallantry. Capt. Nowlan entered the service as a Lieutenant in the 14th N. Y. Cav. He was commissioned in the 7th U.S. Cav. in 1866.

Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, who faced rebel cannon many times, was married in New York a few days ago. The bride, Mrs. Louise Cavanaugh, was the widow of the late Congressman Cavanaugh. "The couple appeared well together," says a witness. The General's tall, erect and slender form was lothed in a brand new dress suit. On his breast he vore the badges of the 7th Regiment, the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, the Loyal Legion. and of the Astor Club. His ruddy, swarthy complexion contrasted favorably with the handsome, lear-cut features of the bride. She wore a smokecolored silk gown with point lace. In her hand she carried a bouquet of large white rosebuds, and around her neck the groom's gift, a necklace of 64 pearls, with a diamond pendant, whose scintillations were dazzling."

The Comte de Paris is an honorary member of the Association of Veterans of the 5th N. Y. Volunteers (Duryes Zouaves). While on Gen. Mo-Clellan's staff during the Peninsular campaign in 1862, he saw much of the regiment, which was attached to the brigade of Regular troops under Gen. Sykes, in the midst of which the commanding General always pitched his tent. The good conduct of the regiment in battle w by the Prince, and after letter he expressed his a Last week the Veteran Asso quarters, B. F. Finney, presiding, and appointed a ommittee to prepare and forward to him resolutions expressing regret at the action of the French

gade, N. H. National Guard, at Concord, Col. J. N. Patterson, commanding the 3d regiment, bestrode the horse he rode in the Army of the Potomac when Colonel of the 2d N. H., and Brevet Brigadier-General, U.S. V. Old "Buckskin" is now 33 years of age and shows it in the every day routine of life, but when the General mounts, the sight of troops and vigor of his early days flames afresh, and he would not be adjudged over 10. "Buck," as the men used to call him, had seen a year's service before coming into the General's possession at Yorktown in April, 1864. Since the General's muster-out in 1865, he and his faithful old "war horse" have been spicuous objects in every parade that has occurred at Concord; and so familiar has old "Buck " ecome to everybody in that beautiful city, that a parade without him would be void of half its interest. Those who knew Gen. Patterson and the gallant 2d N. H. during the war, need not be told his regiment of militia is the best in the State.

In a recent issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE WAS ablished a letter from A. S. Round, First Sergeant, Co. G. 34th N. Y., Pratt, Ill., narrating the circumstances of his being desperately wounded at Antietam and assisted from the field by an unknown comrade. Robert Cozzens, of West Huntingdo Pa,, is confident that he is the one who rescued Serg't Round. Comrade Cozzens had gone unscathed through the battle. In passing over the field he discovered a Union soldier who had been severely wounded and was begging for water. The rebel picket-lines were only about 20 rods distant, and it was as much as his life was worth for Mr. ozzens to attempt to pass before those pickets to give succor to the suffering soldier. He bravely made the attempt, however, and by cautious advances finally reached his fallen comrade, gave him water from his canteen, and then bore him back within the lines.

MUSTERED OUT.

QUINN-Corporal Ed. Quinn, one of the oldest diers in the army, was buried on the 13th at St. Mary's Cemetery, at Allegany, Pa., with military honors. He was born in Baltimore in 1820, and when 19 years old he enlisted as a Bugler in Co. D. 1st Dragroons. He took part in all the principal battles of the Mexican war, did good work in a number of campaigns against the Indians, and was one of the first men at the front in the civil war. When the war closed he was assigned to barracks duty. Five years ago he was ordered to the Allegany Arsenal. He was one of the best buglers in the army. Last December he was placed on the retired list with three-quarters pay, but he remained at the arsenal, where he performed every duty with his old-time faithfulness until his death

BENNETT.-Dr. William C. Bennett, a physician and surgeon of Danbury, Conn., fell down his office stairs July 12, and died from concussion of the brain. He was First Assistant Surgeon of the 5th brain. He was First Assistant Surgeon of the 5th Conn.; was promoted to be Surgeon and Brigade Surgeon, and was afterwards appointed surgeon of the Twentieth Corps. He was with Sherman on the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

Wognen.-Rear Admiral Reed Worden died at his residence on Ayranlt street, Newport, July 12. He had been in feeble health for a long time. He was appointed Fleet Captain of the East Gulf Squadron in 1864. In 1866 he was cor Captain, in 1871 Commodore, and in 1875 Rear Admiral, when he was placed in command of the South Pacific station. His record through the war was an honorable one. His long and useful public service came to an end in 1877, when he was re-\$1, or elegantly decorated in blue and gold for the Colonelcy. During the battle of the Wilderness tired from active work. Since then he has spent his horse was shot from under him, and failing on | most of his time in Newport in comparative quiet,